

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XVIII, No. 356

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

April 15, 1992

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Worried citizens react to crime by seeking permits to carry guns

Violent crime in recent months — especially highly publicized random violence such as the murders in a Killeen, Texas, fast-food restaurant and the hostage siege in an Alta View, Utah, hospital — has had an expected, yet perhaps worrisome, side effect.

Increasingly, citizens are arming themselves.

Law enforcement authorities in several areas have reported increases in the number of applications for carrying a concealed weapon and a rise in incidents in which crime victims attempt to fight off their attackers. Retailers also report jumps in the sales of Mace and other protection devices.

While the increased interest in self-protection is hailed by some, who say alert citizens can help prevent crime,

others contend it is cause for alarm and could result in more violence.

"I think that as more people purchase more guns, society will become even more violent," said Don Brockett, county prosecutor in Spokane, Wash., where the number of people seeking permits to carry concealed weapons has almost doubled in a year.

"Most people do not understand how to use their gun from a training standpoint or from a legal standpoint."

But citizens who are buying guns say they need the protection.

"Carrying a concealed weapon seems a simple matter of self-defense," said Dr. Quinton Harris of the Utah Medical Association, many of whose members have armed themselves in the wake of the Alta View incident.

Two areas that have seen marked rises in citizens seeking to protect themselves serve as examples of the trend. Spokane County saw a 17 percent increase in violent crimes in 1991 and a 14 percent increase in crime overall. There, citizens are reacting to a general climate of fear, observers said.

In Utah, where one nurse was shot

to death and patients, nurses and infants were held hostage for 18 hours at Alta View Hospital Sept. 20, a particular segment of the population is responding to perceived danger. Physicians, especially those in emergency rooms, are buying guns and — in some cases

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Off duty and armed Iowa shooting raises questions about police weapons policies

The shooting death of a man involved in a barroom scuffle with an off-duty police officer in Des Moines has raised questions in the community about when off-duty officers should carry weapons.

Julius Bryan was killed when he and Polk County Deputy Sheriff James Bennett struggled over Bennett's gun, investigators handling the case said. The two men had been drinking in bars in a popular entertainment district.

Bryan's family said witnesses saw the officer showing off his gun several hours before the shooting.

The incident led to questions regarding police policy for carrying firearms off-duty. Polk County Sheriff Bob

Rice said the officer was within department guidelines when he carried his weapon into the bars.

Like many police departments, several in the Des Moines area require officers to take police action even when off duty and some require them to be armed at all times. However, most said they discourage officers from carrying guns when they will be drinking alcoholic beverages.

Cedar Rapids Police Capt. Terry Moyle told the Des Moines Register that officers in his department must carry guns 24 hours a day but are advised not to take their weapons into

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New York limits police searches

New York police must follow stricter guidelines regarding search and seizures than those established by the U.S. Supreme Court, according to two recent rulings by the New York Court of Appeals.

The rulings held that police cannot search open fields where marijuana might be grown or chop shops suspected of dismantling stolen cars without a warrant. The Supreme Court has upheld warrantless searches in similar cases.

The two decisions, both by a 4-3 margin, are the latest in a series of opinions in which New York's highest court has moved to assert the primacy of state laws over Federal law. Most of the rulings, issued since the mid-1980s, protect civil or individual rights restricted by the Federal court.

In the first of the cases, the New York court said police erred when searching wooded rural land marked by "No Trespassing" signs. State police officials made several trips to the property without obtaining a search warrant after a hunter reported finding marijuana plants. They found a marijuana patch more than 300 yards from the home of Guy F. Scott, who later pleaded guilty to criminal possession of marijuana.

Lower courts had held the hunter and State Police entered Scott's land legally. Their opinions were based on a Supreme Court ruling from 1984 that land surrounding a home site is not included in Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure.

The Court of Appeals reversed the lower court rulings. Judge Stewart F. Hancock Jr. wrote in the majority opinion, "A Constitutional rule which permits state agents to invade private lands for no reason at all... is one that we cannot accept as adequately preserving the fundamental rights of New York citizens."

He said the Supreme Court's position that law-abiding citizens have nothing to hide on their property and should not object to warrantless searches "seems foreign to New York's tradition of tolerance of the unconventional and of what may appear bizarre or even offensive."

In a similar ruling, the Court of Appeals said officers violated the rights of a man who operated a vehicle-dismantling operation when they searched the business. They found parts from stolen automobiles and arrested the owner.

Writing for the majority, Judge Vito J. Titone seemed to strike out against Supreme Court rulings giving police greater search and seizure powers. "Our responsibility in the judicial branch is not to advance the goals of law enforcement, but rather to stand as a fixed citadel for Constitutional rights," the opinion said.

In earlier rulings, the New York court has determined that it need not follow Supreme Court precedent when it finds something distinctive about the case or about New York State. However, in holding police to stricter standards on search and seizure, some experts said, the Court of Appeals gave no indication why it believed it could supersede the Federal court.

New radar detector gives speeders helping hand

Drivers who are determined to avoid police enforcing speeding laws with radar now have a new piece of technology to help.

The Valentine One Radar Locator, developed and marketed by one of the designers of the widely used Escort radar detector, allows drivers to determine from which direction the radar is coming and how strong the signal is.

Its inventor says the device is more aggressive than other detectors in seeking out radar signals and greatly reduces the number of false alarms caused by other radar sources such as automatic doors or burglar alarms.

Michael Valentine, who began selling the new device in March, said the directional detection allows drivers to determine when a second radar unit has been set up near the first. With current detectors, drivers sometimes mistake the signal from a second unit for the first.

The detector, which is sold directly from Valentine's Cincinnati office for \$299, also covers photo radar and the new "Ka" band, which is used by the Stalker radar gun, as well as the conventional "X" and "K" bands.

Valentine formed Cincinnati Microwave with James L. Jaeger and in 1978

introduced the Escort, which Car and Driver magazine described as "the next best thing to buying a judge."

Valentine left Cincinnati Microwave in 1983 and agreed not to compete in the radar detection business until June 1988.

When the non-compete agreement expired, Valentine invested about \$7 million in developing the new detector. He said that when he and Jaeger split over operational disagreements, he was still interested in the radar detector business.

"I was not finished," he told the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "It was a little like getting divorced and having the other person get custody of the kids."

The Valentine One detector uses directional arrows that indicate whether the radar source is in front of the car, on the side or behind it.

It also offers an "advanced logic" mode that screens out radar from multiple sources, since those usually are businesses which use several radar units to operate automatic doors. An extremely strong signal, however, still sets off an alarm in case police are using radar near a multiple source.

The device will track up to nine different radar sources.

What They Are Saying:

"It's been a long road. Justice has been served and it feels awfully good."

—Andrew J. Maloney, U.S. Attorney for Eastern District of New York, after John Gotti's conviction.

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — Cheshire's new \$12-million Francis Maloney Correctional Institution is to open April 22 and is projected to be operating at its full 100-bed capacity by the end of May. Inmates at the low-security prison, who will be ages 16 to 21, will work in the community as part of their vocational training and work programs.

State police are probing the death in Bridgeport of a man shot by Trooper Edgar Rodriguez on April 5. Richard Morey Jr., 19, was stopped by Morey for questioning when he pulled a gun.

MARYLAND — Prince George County has launched a new initiative for reducing school violence that includes roving teams of police and security officers in selected schools. The joint effort between the police department and the school system — which follows several incidents of violence, including a March shooting at Potomac High School — gives officers authority to use hand-held metal detectors when there is reason to suspect a weapon hidden in locker or book bag. The school board is also strictly enforcing its policy of expelling students caught with weapons.

MASSACHUSETTS — Boston police officer Robert C. Wentzell has been sentenced to 60 days in prison for pointing his service pistol at the head of a teenager during a 1990 confrontation at a Melrose pizza shop. Wentzell has appealed the verdict. An Internal Affairs Division hearing has been conducted, but no decision has been made on whether the department will impose any sanctions on Wentzell.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — The American Civil Liberties Union has objected to video cameras placed by police in the Masenic Regional High School's boys' lavatory to nab drug dealers. During the two weeks cameras were in place two arrests resulted, one for drug possession. The ACLU claimed the cameras invaded students' privacy, and a lawsuit may be filed.

NEW JERSEY — State Trooper Thomas Hanratty, 24, of Elizabeth, was struck by a passing car and killed while giving directions to a lost traveler.

Bills being reviewed by legislative committees in Trenton would allow horse race simulcasts in casinos and make permanent 24-hour gambling on weekends and holidays.

NEW YORK — Tests have revealed high rates of exposure to tuberculosis at two Elmira-area state prison populations. Nearly 24 percent of the staff and inmates at Southampton Correctional Facility and 15 percent at the Elmira Correctional Facility tested positive, compared with a 4 percent exposure rate nationwide. The testing, which only indicates exposure to the disease, was initiated last November after a new TB strain killed 14 people in the prison system. Gary Gryska, president of the Elmira Correctional Facility's officers' union, said isolating inmates with positive tests is a major concern.

Two police officers were among 21 workers laid off recently by the Town of Southampton, as part of an effort to close a \$3-million budget gap.

A suspect in the slaying of a Los Angeles County sheriff's deputy was shot to death by state troopers in Plattekill April 6, following a chase by Troopers Pierce Gallagher and Timothy Ruzzo. Cesar Uriel Mazariego-Molina was wanted by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the March slaying of Deputy Nelson H. Yamamoto, as well as in three earlier murders.

PENNSYLVANIA — A racial slur has caused Burlington County Sheriff Henry G. Metzger to be dropped from the June primary ticket by county Republicans. Metzger, sheriff since 1986, was accused by an employee of addressing her with the racial term, "jungle bunny." Metzger admits to making a "thoughtless remark" that, he says, had no malicious intent. Vowing "to fight this because the very thing I am accused of [being racist] is something I am not," Metzger says he will run against the party's candidate.

Southeast



ALABAMA — Shelby County commissioners are trying to put together funds to hire a sheriff's deputy to investigate gang activity in the schools. The officer would gather intelligence on gangs, aiming to identify problems before they became serious and spend time with students, civic groups and parent-teacher organizations. The county, school system and an unidentified organization have agreed to contribute to the new deputy's salary. County officials began discussing hiring a gang officer after two local girls reported being raped by boys in a gang.

The State Police Benevolent Association in Montgomery has filed suit to halt closing of the Easterling Correctional Facility in Clio, in an effort to protect the jobs of prison employees. The suit asks for a preliminary injunction to keep the 790-bed facility open and order the state Department of Corrections to reevaluate its personnel policies. The department claims the closing, which threatens about 300 officers' jobs, is the result of a 5-percent proration levied in January by Gov. Guy Hunt.

ARKANSAS — The number of inmates entering prison infected with the AIDS virus is up, state officials say. In 1991, 44 inmates tested positive, as opposed to 23 in 1991, 22 in 1989, and 14 in 1988.

GEORGIA — Fulton County Sheriff Richard B. Lankford's extortion conviction has been overturned, leaving state officials in a quandary about the suspended Sheriff's legal status as a public official. Attorneys are looking for the 1989 suspension order, signed by then-Governor Joe Frank Harris, which is believed to be in the state archives, before Attorney General Michael J. Bowers makes a decision. Lankford's conviction on two counts of extorting payoffs from a food-service vendor was overturned in March.

LOUISIANA — About 400 pounds of marijuana — the largest seizure in Tammany Parish history — were recovered outside Covington by a sheriff's deputy who stopped a pickup truck and cars as they swerved along Interstate 12. Deputy Keith Rogers of the Criminal Patrol Division stopped the vehicles, smelled marijuana and got verbal consent to search the truck. Both the driver and owner of the vehicles were arrested.

NORTH CAROLINA — The Goldsboro City Council has fired Police Chief Jim Morgan after he allegedly suggested rough tactics to deal with violators of a new no-trespassing ordinance. Assistant Chief Chester Hill was named acting chief.

In Wilmington, reinstatement of 24-hour monitoring and improved ankle transmitters pushed the number of persons under house arrest to 924 by early April, up from 760 in February. Electronic house arrest costs \$10 per day compared with \$40-\$50 for jail inmates.

TENNESSEE — Shelby County jailer James Nunn, who along with 24 other jailers faces charges of dealing drugs to inmates, was extradited in March from Jackson, Mo. Nunn is accused of faking his own death to avoid drug-dealing charges.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — Law enforcement agencies from the state, Williamson County and area towns have formed a Major Case Squad to respond quickly to murders and other serious crimes. The squad, which includes the Sheriff's Department and State Police as well as the FBI, aims to provide the additional personnel needed for big crimes when individual agencies lack funds for investigations.

KENTUCKY — A Federal judge sentenced former Fort Wright police officer James Decker to one year in prison for kicking a man in the face after a car chase last year between Boone County and Cincinnati. Decker pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor civil-rights violation.

MICHIGAN — According to Lieut. Mike Ryther of the Saginaw Police Department, his city of about 70,000 has experienced a 6-percent rise in property crimes since the state made General Assistance benefits cuts last October. Similar cuts have also been made in Ohio.

A coalition of victims' rights advocates, retailers and some state legislators is pushing for a ban on True Crime Series trading cards. The cards, which are similar to baseball cards, feature criminals as well as police.

OHIO — The Medina City Council and its police union have reached a tentative three-year contract agreement that calls for higher wages but also higher employee contributions for health care. The compromise, reached after five months of negotiations, calls for salary increases of 4 percent each year, additional pension contributions by the city

and increases in benefits like vacation time and holidays. The union agreed to changes in health care coverage, including higher employee contributions for prescription drugs and office visits. The union represents 11 patrol officers and 7 dispatchers.

A list branding 600,000 Ohioans as suspected child abusers has drawn fire from the ACLU and other groups. The Central Registry on Child Abuse and Neglect is not available to law enforcement agencies or anyone else outside the Ohio Department of Human Services, although the state must tell those who ask if their names are listed. The department uses it to track suspected abusers and protect children, officials say.

Federal authorities have charged a Cincinnati man with using an automated teller machine to launder money. The bank noticed an unusually large number of cash deposits to the man's account and notified the Internal Revenue Service. The man, also suspected of drug trafficking deposited \$103,000 in 208 transactions over 15 months.

WISCONSIN — Milwaukee Police Sgt. George Butler has won the seat of controversial alderman Michael McGee in April elections by a margin of 53 to 46 percent. McGee, elected in 1984, was widely known for tactics such as threatening violence by his Black Panther militia if the city failed to invest \$100 million in inner-city jobs by 1995. Although Butler and McGee are both black, McGee claims that redistricting by white politicians hurt him by changing the makeup of his district.

A committee of police, city and school officials is studying two proposals for increasing police presence in Madison schools where, according to Police Captain Mike Masterson, "a sense of urgency" exists for student and staff safety. One proposal would assign a full-time officer to each of the district's four main high schools, requiring about 18 months for hiring and training personnel. The other would involve police in a pilot program consolidating school, city and county services for families at three middle schools.



IOWA — West Des Moines has moved its 44-officer staff from an overcrowded 7,900-square-foot building to the new 34,000-square-foot West Des Moines Law Enforcement Center. According to Police Chief Rick Carson, the new "austere" but "functional" facility allows for expanded property room, pistol range, holding cell and conference areas. Cost for the center was \$4.2 million, funded by a \$7.8-million bond issue passed in 1989. The bond will also finance renovating the vacated police station into fire and emergency medical service headquarters.

KANSAS — More than 6,000 inmates occupied state prisons in March, the highest number in two and a half years. According to Wichita officials, more parole violators are being returned to prison while fewer inmates are being released on parole (186 per month

during fiscal 1992 compared with 248 in fiscal 1990). The system is expected to be filled to capacity by year-end.

MISSOURI — The St. Louis Police Department reported that just 85 of the 7,547 guns collected in its buy-back program last year had been stolen. Most of the guns will be melted down to provide metal for a memorial to a 9-year-old boy killed during a battle between rival drug dealers.

MONTANA — The man convicted of killing Fairview Police Chief Orville Sharbono has been sentenced to life without parole. James Allen was ruled mentally ill, making him ineligible for the death penalty.

Stacks of bills in \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations were dug up by Federal drug probes south of Great Falls after convicted drug-ringer Ronald Paulson led them to the site in April. Altogether, \$33,000 was recovered after being buried in the Little Belt Mountains for the last five years.

NEBRASKA — The Omaha City Council has passed an ordinance aimed at curbing teenage cruising by making it illegal to drive by a traffic checkpoint three times in two hours any night between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. City and county officials are also discussing how to provide recreational opportunities.

Their \$4.7-million jail-building bond issue defeated, Dakota County law enforcement officials must come up with another plan for housing inmates. Last year the county paid some \$300,000 to surrounding counties for jail space, a local official said.

After a 108-mile chase that led a caravan of police and state patrol cars through a dozen Nebraska towns, State Trooper Dale Harris of Ainsworth arrested a Lincoln man, later identified as a state auditor, on suspicion of driving while intoxicated, willful reckless driving and flight to avoid arrest. Dudley T. Beyer and another auditor who, as passenger, became an unwilling participant in the chase, had been in Norfolk to conduct a Madison county audit when Beyer tried to elude a patrol car after making an illegal turn. Beyer was arrested when his car ran out of gas and has been fired from the State Auditor's Office. His passenger faces no charges.



ARIZONA — Year-end statistics show that violent crimes in Phoenix increased slightly in 1991, up to 140 from 138 in 1990. The percentage of cases solved was also up, from 75 percent to 85 percent. The number of aggravated assaults increased by almost 5 percent and robberies by 2 percent, although the number of reported rapes dropped by more than 6 percent. The number of all major crimes decreased 6.3 percent, but officials attributed this to a change in reporting convenience-store thefts.

COLORADO — Houston police official Bill Young has been selected as Pueblo's police chief, drawing fire from

those in the Hispanic community who backed Det. Capt. Ruben Archuleta. Young has promised to reorganize the 171-member force.

NEW MEXICO — Rio Rancho has joined Los Alamos, Silver City, Gallup and Farmington in lowering the blood-alcohol level at which a driver is legally considered drunk from 0.10 percent to 0.08 percent.

For the first time, Albuquerque Public Schools will check backgrounds of teachers and other prospective employees for criminal records. The background checks were prompted by several alleged incidents of child molestation last year.

The Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office is being sued by six family members who allege they were abused by deputies when they asked for help with a hit-and-run accident. The family, headed by John and Cuca Jaramillo, claims the six were arrested one by one as each protested the mistreatment of another. Two of the deputies charged, Mark Lujan and Edward Baca, have since been fired for unrelated reasons, with only Mark Samrock still on the force.

OKLAHOMA — Oklahoma drivers exceeding the 55-mile per hour speed limit will be targeted in order to help the state meet Federal funding standards. Between January and March, 60 percent of drivers on state and Federal highways exceeded the limit, figures show. Unless this is lowered to 50 percent, the state stands to lose \$22 million in Federal funds.

Strip searches of traffic violators by county jailers will cost Cleveland County \$280,000, payable as \$10,000 each to 12 men and \$20,000 to each of eight women who filed suit. Last year the county also paid \$21,500 to each of six women who claimed strip searches violated their rights.

TEXAS — The ACLU's challenge of a Dallas curfew for teens is still pending as a similar curfew went into effect for Fort Worth. Curfew hours are 11 P.M. Sunday through Thursday, midnight Friday and Saturday. The ACLU charges such curfews violate freedom of speech and association.

A Houston grand jury is probing charges that sheriff's deputies at Harris County-run "boot camp" detention facilities have physically abused young inmates. Camp officials declined comment.

San Antonio has named Sergio Soto its youth czar and given him authority to set up an agency to deal with drugs and gangs.

Houston Mayor Bob Lanier has asked the county corrections department to provide two crews of 40 probationers for 40 hours of weed cutting and trash collecting per week. The non-paying job would help fulfill community service time.

UTAH — Utah may become the eighth state to make gun owners subject to prosecution when a child gets hold of a weapon and shoots someone. A bill introduced by Rep. Joanne Milner would make it a misdemeanor for gun owners to leave a loaded weapon where it is accessible to a child under 14.



CALIFORNIA — Eighty percent of Californians surveyed support capital punishment, a poll of 615 San Francisco residents reveals. Only 51 percent supported it in 1965. Increasing crime is cited as the reason for the increase.

The Oakland Tribune will no longer accept advertising for handguns, assault weapons, ammunition or any firearm not used solely for sport, in a policy change announced by deputy publisher Nancy Hicks Maynard. Oakland Mayor Elihu Harris has supported tougher gun control in response to the city's high murder rate.

IDAHO — Investigators from the state attorney general's office are probing the escape of a Jerome County prisoner. Sheriff Gilbert Cisneros had been warned that a breakout was planned a day before the escape.

NEVADA — Regulations allowing drug testing for an estimated 3,000 state government public safety jobs have taken effect, as authorized by the 1991 legislature. Current employees also can be tested with a supervisor's recommendation.

In an ongoing legal tug-of-war, a Reno car dealership has sued the Police Department, claiming that an investigation into customer complaints is part of a police vendetta. Police have twice seized documents at the dealership while investigating complaints about leases and sales, including one contending the dealership forged a customer's signature to keep his rebate. The dealership's general manager, John Stanko, charges that Police Chief Richard Kirkland is damaging the dealership's business and reputation because it does not provide Kirkland with free car maintenance. While Kirkland acknowledges obtaining free or discounted maintenance from friends there as late as 1984, a grand jury investigation found no serious error. Kirkland claims his reputation has been defamed by the lawsuit and is threatening a countersuit.

OREGON — The state Children's Services Division is so overwhelmed that it may have to leave some 3,000 child abuse reports from 1991 uninvestigated. Administrator Bill Carey notes the division logged 23,520 abuse and neglect cases last year.

A group called Partnership for a Responsible Drug Policy has begun collecting signatures to put a proposal legalizing marijuana for medical purposes on the state ballot this fall.

WASHINGTON — Deputy Michael D. Jones of Spokane County has been fired for conduct unbecoming an officer after being accused of having sex in a patrol car. According to Sheriff Larry Erickson, the firing followed an internal investigation of several allegations against Jones, including destroying a traffic ticket instead of submitting it to District Court. Jones can appeal the decision to the Spokane County Civil Service Commission.

Task force formed to battle violent crime in East St. Louis

Illinois officials have formed a special strike force to tackle crime in the East St. Louis area, hoping to give local law enforcement agencies extra help in investigating violent crimes and crimes that have remained unsolved.

If successful, the task force approach could be used in central Illinois and Chicago, state officials said.

The 10-member task force will include five State Police detectives, two assistant attorneys general, an attorney general inspector and two clerical workers. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority provided a \$600,000 grant to fund the task force.

Illinois Attorney General Roland W. Burris announced formation of the task force in March, and local police officials said the announcement was welcome news.

"We need all the help we can get," St. Clair County Sheriff Mearl J. Justus told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"It's not that our offices can't do these things," said Madison County

State's Attorney William R. Haine. "But this brings more resources to these cases and brings a significant amount of Federal money to the State Police. It helps the State Police retain experienced detectives in times of cutbacks."

The strike force, which will cover Madison and St. Clair counties, will investigate cases only when invited by the local police agency, a system currently used by the State Police's criminal investigation division.

Those involved in establishing the task force said it will not interfere with local police departments or county prosecutors.

Trials resulting from charges filed through the task force could be prosecuted by the state's attorneys, assistant attorney generals or a combination.

Keith Jensen, a former assistant state's attorney in Madison County, will coordinate the unit for the attorney general's office.

Wyatt C. Frazer of East St. Louis, a Republican candidate for state senator

and member of the funding group, said the task force is unique because "this is the first time the attorney general will be involved in crime at the beginning stages of cases."

He said State Police are "very excited" about the program. He said Ronald Grimmig, Illinois State Police deputy director, is a former undercover narcotics agent in the East St. Louis area and was key in winning approval for the strike force.

Frazer also said Hal Wallace, an aide to Burris and Kenneth Boyle, formerly of the state's attorney's office, was instrumental in forming the group.

Fairview Heights Police Chief Roger Richards and East St. Louis Police Chief Alonzo Perrin both support the plan. Richards, who serves on the Criminal Justice Information Authority, said the task force was "a long time coming." Perrin said he expects to use task force members to help investigate violent crimes when his agency lacks adequate staff.

Supreme Court Roundup

'Predisposition' required for stings

In its first ruling restricting law enforcement stings in several years, the U.S. Supreme Court April 6 overturned a Federal pornography conviction on the grounds that the operation was entrapment.

Voting 5-4, the Court threw out the conviction of Keith Jacobson, a 61-year-old Nebraska farmer who had been found guilty of receiving child pornography through the mail in 1987.

Writing for the majority, Justice Byron White said Jacobson was entrapped by Postal Service and Customs Service agents who sent him nine solicitations to buy illegal child pornography in two and a half years.

The agents obtained Jacobson's name from the mailing list of a San Francisco bookstore after he received two magazines in 1984 that contained pictures of nude boys, which was not illegal at the time. They sent him numerous materials from fictitious organizations and one postal inspector, using a pseudonym, corresponded with Jacobson for a time.

The only materials relating to child pornography found in Jacobson's home after his arrest were those sent by the agents.

In overturning Jacobson's conviction, the majority ruled the government must prove the object of a sting was predisposed to violate the law before being approached by government agents.

"Law enforcement officials go too far when they implant in the mind of an innocent person the disposition to commit the alleged offense and induce its commission in order so that they may prosecute," the opinion said.

The court said that the government could show a suspect met its test of being "independently predisposed" if the suspect "promptly availed himself" of an opportunity presented by government agents to commit a crime.

Although the ruling surprised

some observers — it was a rare defeat for the government in a criminal case before the current Court — experts said it will not have far-reaching implications for law enforcement since most stings target subjects with prior criminal activity.

However, in the dissenting opinion, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor argued that the decision makes it more difficult to establish predisposition.

Jacobson, who lost his job as a bus driver after he was charged, said he was "overjoyed" by the ruling and called the case "a five-year ordeal."

He said he ordered the magazine that led to his conviction because "the hysteria over pornography" led him to want to "see what the material was."

Justices David H. Souter, Clarence Thomas, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens joined the majority opinion. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Anthony M. Kennedy and Antonin Scalia also dissented.

Sentencing guidelines applied to juveniles

Federal judges must apply Federal sentencing guidelines to juveniles when their offenses are comparable to adult crimes covered by the guidelines, according to a recent Supreme Court decision.

The decision said juveniles cannot be punished more harshly than they would have been if they had been adults.

The ruling came in a case in which a 16-year-old boy was convicted of involuntary manslaughter in a drunken-driving accident. The teenager was tried in Federal court (the accident occurred on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota) and sentenced to three years in prison, the maximum penalty for adults.

However, Federal sentencing guidelines say that an adult with the same background would receive 15 to 21 months in prison.

An appeals court ruled the young man could not be sentenced to more than 21 months of detention, and the Supreme Court rejected arguments from the Bush Administration in letting the lower court's ruling stand.

The justices voted 7-2, with Souter writing the majority opinion and O'Connor and Blackmun dissenting.

Law enforcement experts said the ruling has limited application because most juveniles are tried in state court.

Conspiracy charge isn't double jeopardy

A unanimous decision by the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to make it easier for prosecutors to win multiple convictions against some defendants.

The Court held in a March 25 decision that a suspect tried and convicted separately on charges of attempting to make methamphetamine and conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine was not a victim of double jeopardy.

"A conspiracy to commit a crime is a separate offense from the crime itself. The conspiracy charge... was an offense distinct from any crime for which he had been previously prosecuted," Rehnquist wrote.

The Court also said evidence used in an earlier prosecution can be used in a subsequent case without violating the suspect's right against multiple prosecutions for the same crime.

"The introduction of relevant evidence of particular misconduct in a case is not the same thing as prosecution for that conduct," Rehnquist wrote.

The Court reinstated major parts of Frank Dennis Felix's Federal conviction on drug charges.

Felix was convicted in U.S. District Court in Missouri of attempting to make methamphetamine after he purchased drug-making equipment from a Drug Enforcement Administration informer in 1987.

He also was convicted in U.S. District Court in Oklahoma of conspiracy, manufacture and possession with intent to distribute the illegal drug.

Felix was prosecuted separately because he and the informer arranged the purchase in Tulsa and the equipment was delivered to Joplin, Mo.

Pension plan

Georgia Public Safety Commissioner Ronald Bowman has proposed a departmental reorganization that would allow an internal affairs investigator to retire a few weeks early without hurting his pension benefits.

The plan eliminates the position held by Sgt. Wilburn Lloyd Davis, making him immediately eligible for an enhanced pension. Davis is running for sheriff in Whitfield County and must retire or resign his state position under the state's merit system rules, prompting charges that Bowman's reorganization is an attempt to aid Davis' candidacy.

Davis, a 29-year veteran, will reach the mandatory retirement age of 55 on May 9, eight days after qualifying ends for the upcoming elections. Georgia's retirement laws make Davis eligible for a full pension immediately if he retires at 55, but delay benefits until he turns 60 if he retires early.

Under the reorganization, he was to leave his state post at the end of March and would be eligible for a pension within days.

In addition to making him eligible for a pension immediately, the reorganization allows Davis to seek enhanced benefits under "involuntary separation" provisions of the state pension law. Those provisions, repealed in 1972 but still in effect for state workers hired before the repeal, calculate benefits as if the employee had worked until age 60 or 65.

Bowman denied that his reorganization is designed to benefit Davis. "I'm not trying to help him out," he told the Atlanta Constitution. "I'm trying to keep the department out of politics."

Gov. Zell Miller, whose aides approved the plan, said he was unaware of the reorganization but would look into

it. "I would need to know more details before I could comment further, but I don't like the way it looks, and I will be finding out more about it," he said.

Under Bowman's plan, the internal affairs division would retain the same number of employees but eliminate one investigator's position. The new division would include two investigators, a polygraphist and a secretary; previously, it was composed of three investigators and a secretary.

Wild, wild Wallace

An Idaho sheriff whose territory includes what has become known as one of the last Wild West towns in America has been indicted for failing to clean up prostitution and gambling.

Shoshone County Sheriff Frank Crnkovich faces Federal charges that he used his office, seven deputies and access to computers to protect brothels and gambling in Wallace, an old mining town near the Montana border.

The 12 charges against the sheriff stem from an FBI raid of 58 bars in December that netted 200 illegal video poker machines. That raid led to an investigation into charges that Crnkovich provided protection from prosecution, accepting \$8,000 from gambling-machine suppliers and \$4,000 from brothel owners over four years.

Deputies testified they were instructed to inform taverns when state inspectors were expected and warn bordellos about state police undercover operations.

The sheriff's attorney defended Crnkovich, saying that by tolerating the five brothels and gambling in taverns he was following "a mining town tradition that stretches all the way back to the 1800s."

In fact, Crnkovich apparently enjoys the support of many Wallace residents. Two Shoshone County officials said the gambling machines were tolerated because they are "harmless" and closing down the bars "would have been political suicide."

Prostitution in Wallace was well enough accepted that one madam provided uniforms for the local high school band and other prostitutes donated a car to the police department.

The last of the brothels closed in 1990, the victim of fear of AIDS and a depressed local economy.

Idaho state Rep. Louis Horvath predicted that if Crnkovich runs for reelection in May, he'll win another four-year term. He was first elected sheriff in 1976.

When all else fails

The former New York Chief of the Drug Enforcement Administration has admitted that he once turned to organized crime leader John Gotti for help in tracking down a cop killer.

Robert Stutman reveals in his new book, "Dead on Delivery" that when DEA and FBI efforts to find the suspected killer failed, he practically suggested that Gotti have the wanted man killed. Costabile "Gus" Farace, suspected of murdering DEA agent Everett Hatcher in 1989, was gunned down less than a month later.

After Hatcher's murder, a task force of more than 400 Federal agents and

New York City officers joined in the search for Farace, pressuring organized crime by raiding gambling establishments and following key figures. They also offered a \$280,000 reward.

Stutman said he decided to visit



Robert Stutman

No regrets about approaching Gotti.

Gotti after several months of investigation failed to apprehend Farace. He said he mentioned Hatcher's murder and told Gotti pressure on organized crime would ease if he "did the right thing."

Despite the remark, Stutman said he doesn't think he was responsible for Farace's gangland-style murder, which he attributed to another organized crime family. But he expressed no regret about visiting Gotti.

"I didn't ask anybody to kill anybody," he told the New York Post. "We were hoping they would turn him over to us." But he admitted he was glad Farace was killed, saying "I don't think he deserved a trial."

In his book, written with New York journalist Richard Esposito, Stutman apparently accepts more responsibility for the events. He wrote, "I had killed a criminal, and I had discovered that I didn't mind at all."

From Teflon to Velcro

When John Gotti was found guilty of murder, racketeering and other charges by a Federal District Court jury April 2, the conviction was cause for celebration for a team of Federal prosecutors who had worked on the case for more than six years.

Andrew J. Maloney, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and John Gleeson, chief of Maloney's organized-crime unit, led a five-person team of prosecutors who built a careful case against Gotti, the "Teflon Don" who had three times before avoided conviction.

The case rested on evidence collected by FBI agents, including tapes of Gotti's conversations in his headquarters at the Ravenite Social Club, and testimony by Salvatore Gravano, a former top aide and confidant of Gotti.

After guilty verdicts were returned on all 19 counts against Gotti, Maloney told reporters, "It's been a long road. Justice has been served and it feels awfully good."

Gleeson, who did most of the questioning during the trial, brushed aside compliments. When asked how it felt to

finally win a conviction, he shared praise with the jurors. "We are very proud of what we've done," he said. "We have a great deal of admiration for a very courageous jury."

Other members of the prosecution team were Laura A. Ward, Patrick J. Cotter and James Orenstein.

Court observers said key to the prosecution's victory were rulings by Judge I. Leo Glasser that sequestered the jury and protected their identities; disqualified three defense lawyers, including Bruce Cutler, who had represented Gotti in the earlier trials; and disallowed several defense witnesses.

Maloney's decision to present only the most damaging portions of the hundreds of hours of taped conversations and not to call as witnesses other mobsters to avoid challenges to their credibility were also cited as factors.

As Maloney said in his opening statement, the trial was a case of "a Mafia boss being brought down by his own words, his own right arm, and in the court of it perhaps bringing down his own family."

The jury, which deliberated just 13 hours, convicted Gotti in six murders, including that of his predecessor as head of the Gambino crime family, Paul Castellano. It also returned guilty verdicts on eight racketeering charges against Gotti and seven counts of racketeering and murder conspiracy against codefendant Frank Locascio.

The two will appear before Glasser June 23 for sentencing and could face life in prison.

James M. Fox, assistant director at the FBI's New York office, said the convictions dealt a major blow to the mob. "This was really a crossroads, the most important crossroads," he said. "I'm not saying it's going to happen in a year, but the mob as we know it in New York City and this country is on its way out."

Good news, bad news

The Boston Police Department got some results it wanted and at least one it didn't during a day-long drug crackdown in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood.

While detectives in the drug control unit arrested 20 people on drug and other charges, pleasing residents who had pushed for action against traffickers in the area, the sweep also netted one Boston police officer now charged with conspiring to violate narcotics laws.

Officer Carlos Borgos was arrested when he and his brother drove to an intersection targeted in the operation and the brother later was observed allegedly buying cocaine. Borgos has pleaded innocent, saying he was not aware of his brother's activity.

Despite the officer's arrest, neighborhood residents praised results of the operation, including a raid on a convenience store that was suspected of illegally selling tickets to the Dominican Republic lottery. In that raid, police found nearly \$19,000 believed to be proceeds from the lottery, gaming materials, a ledger book and 30 bottles of Dominican rum.

The owner was arrested and charged with promoting a foreign lottery and keeping alcohol for sale.

William Mitchell, chairman of Jamaica Plain Safe Neighborhoods, which represents both crime watch and

community groups, said the operation was a good beginning. "In the literal sense of what they were looking for, they did a good job," he told the Boston Globe. "In the sense of what we have been asking them for, it's not even going to scratch the surface."

Chris Hayes, a crime-watch organizer, said the entire neighborhood would benefit from attention to one intersection. "It took a lot of patience" by residents and police to organize the operation, he said. "If we can clean up Chestnut and Mozart, we've got a major victory."

Another activist, among several who attended arraignments of those arrested to show support for the law enforcement effort to District Court Judge Paul Murphy, complained that some cases were continued several months, making it hard on residents to participate when the cases come to trial.

"People risked their lives to get these people arrested, cops risked their lives," said Barbara Gibson. "How can the community respond? ...The trial dates are all over the place."

Carlos Diaz, another community activist, emphasized that one crack-down won't accomplish all the neighborhood needs. "The police can't do it by themselves. I've got kids and I want my kids to be able to walk the streets."

Center of controversy

Ohio officials now offer local law enforcement agencies forensic pathological services through the newly created Center for Human Identification.

The center, funded by a \$224,000 Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant, helps local police and sheriff's offices in putting together composite pictures of suspects or victims and reconstructing faces from human remains.

Gov. George Voinovich's decision to create the separate agency was criticized by state Attorney General Lee Fisher, who said the service should be provided by the state Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification. The BCII, under Fisher's jurisdiction, is in London, Ohio, while the new center is based in Columbus, some 20 miles away.

"Physical and administrative separation of the center from BCII will require law enforcement agencies to take evidence to multiple locations and technicians, fragmenting investigatory services," Fisher wrote in a letter to Lieut. Gov. Michael DeWine, who last year was given authority over the state Office of Criminal Justice Services. That office awards Federal LEAA grants to local law enforcement agencies, and awarded itself the grant for the human identification center.

DeWine said he plans to work "very closely" with BCII and hopes to relocate the center to either BCII or a university campus in the near future.

Stephen Hale, a former investigator for the Greene County prosecutor, will direct the center. Richard Pfau, his assistant, is a retired director of the Columbus Police Crime Laboratory. The center also will include two office employees.

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Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975.

A publication of

John Jay College of Criminal Justice,
City University of New York
Gerald W. Lynch, President.

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Publisher

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Editor/Associate Publisher

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Circulation

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Law Enforcement News is © 1992 and published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019 Telephone: (212) 237-8442. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Requests for permission to reprint any portion of Law Enforcement News should be addressed to Marie Simonetti Rosen, Publisher. ISSN 0364-1724.

Basking in the reflected glow of Wyatt Earp's star

With the possible exception of the Colt .45, the U.S. Marshal's star is the most recognizable hardware left from the Old West. What red-blooded American child hasn't thrilled to the sight on the silver screen of the sun glinting off the star on the heroic chest of Wyatt Earp?

BURDEN'S BEAT

by Ordway P. Burden

So it's nice to have one. No, I haven't gotten a Presidential appointment as a U.S. marshal, or even as a deputy. But recently I did receive the next best thing—an "America's Star" from the United States Marshals Association for my support of law enforcement.

The occasion was the second annual awards celebration of the Marshals Association in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Making the presentation was Major Gen. J.J. Herbert Bryant Jr., the association's president.

Among 15 others honored for their achievements in or support of law enforcement were Bob Hope, Jimmy Stewart, U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr, Los Angeles Sheriff Sherman Block, Sylvester Stallone and Julio Iglesias.

The awards dinner was largely the work of my friend Arthur H. Kassel, the association's executive vice president. Kassel is security adviser to celebrities, political candidates, government officials and corporations.

He founded and chairs the Beverly Hills Gun Club which, in its 11-year history, has trained more than 100,000 citizens in the safe use and care of firearms. It has graduated 14,000 security guards.

The U.S. Marshals Association has established a scholarship fund for the wives and children of marshals, and is distributing anti-violence educational materials.

They're Getting The Message: Richard P. Kusserow, Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has a key job: to root out fraud, waste and inefficiency in the giant department's 250 programs, including Social Service, Medicare and Medicaid.

Kusserow has been on the job since 1981, which must put him among the most senior leaders in the top echelon of Federal government. If he'd had his druthers, Kusserow would have dropped the reins by this time. But he's from the school that says you don't quit under fire.

For more than a year, Dick Kusserow faced the big guns of the American Medical Association, one of the most powerful lobbies in Washington. He became a target essentially because he did his job too well.

In a letter to the White House in late 1990, the AMA charged that Kusserow had been unfair to "competent and honest physicians" and had "unnecessarily harassed" others in his zeal to prosecute wrongdoers. Essentially the AMA's complaint was that medicine is over-regulated (which may be true, but is not Kusserow's fault) and that Kusserow is too aggressive as a cop (which is not true).

Kusserow's office has unearthed a host of criminal and/or questionable practices in the health care industry. These include kickbacks to physicians for referring patients to medical suppli-

ers, patient dumping by hospitals and fraudulent billing practices by health care providers. The fraud and misdeemeanors have been the work of relatively few miscreants, but the dollars involved are huge.

When Kusserow took over the Inspector General's office in 1981, his investigators accounted for fines, recoveries and savings for the department's programs totaling \$166 million. Last year, that figure reached \$5.7 billion.

Criminal convictions resulting from the office's investigations are up 800 percent since 1981, and successful civil actions are 32 times higher. Kusserow generally favors civil over criminal actions, feeling that civil actions serve just as effectively to remove wrongdoers from government programs. Moreover, proof is easier to establish; the process requires less time and incurs less cost; and civil settlements often are much higher.

In recent months the AMA has turned down the heat and now says it supports some of Kusserow's initiatives in curbing kickbacks to physicians. But the irony is that Kusserow would have departed the office by now if the AMA hadn't sounded off against him.

"I was planning to leave just prior to the AMA effort to oust me," he says. He delayed his resignation because, as he says, "In my judgment it would have set an extremely bad precedent for someone in law enforcement to have retired while under pressure." Right on, Dick!

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, N.Y. 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, LEAF Executive Director, assisted in preparing this article.)

DC college disarms security force

A decision by officials at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., to disarm the campus security force has raised questions about how best to insure students' safety.

Gallaudet's new director of physical plant administration, Fred Kendrick, ordered the school's nearly 40 guards to turn in their weapons by March 18, saying guns were unnecessary and risky.

"By carrying firearms we are setting a tone of empowerment that is intimidating and unnecessary," his memo to the guards said. "We are reducing our effectiveness and exposing ourselves to needless risks."

But many of the school's 2,400 students, most of whom are deaf, objected to the decision. Some have begun circulating petitions asking that the security force be armed.

People outside the university "think that [deaf students] are defenseless, and

the only thing that kept them out was that our cops had guns," Neil McDevitt, associate news editor of the campus paper, told the Washington Post.

"We are unfortunately in a bad section of D.C., so Gallaudet's [guards] should protect us by carrying guns," Tim Handon, a junior, said.

The debate at Gallaudet echoes one on other campuses, where isolated incidents of violent crime or increases in crime rates have put campus security in the spotlight. Most colleges arm guards only if they are commissioned through the local police agency and have arrest powers, following the recommendation of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators.

Gallaudet's security force is allied with local police. Officers are trained at the regional campus law enforcement academy, carry nightsticks and have

arrest powers.

Those who oppose disarming the guards have charged that political considerations led to the move. Four Gallaudet guards face trial in June for the asphyxiation of a student who died in a scuffle 18 months ago, and some students and guards allege the college hopes to minimize bad publicity.

Some also have said concern over liability insurance may have contributed to the decision, but university spokeswoman Muriel Strassler denied that the move was tied to either the upcoming trial or insurance premiums.

Kendrick, who plans more locks on gates in the campus's walled areas and more video cameras, pointed out that the university had no homicides or rapes and just 17 assaults last year. As in previous years, most of the crimes reported on campus were thefts.

"Our primary focus is to provide a

safe, collegial environment. We do not believe that carrying firearms is necessary to achieve that goal," he said.

Colleges in the Washington area differ on their policies for arming security guards. Those that arm campus police include Howard University, the University of the District of Columbia, George Mason University and the University of Maryland at College Park.

Police at George Washington University, American University and Georgetown University do not carry guns.

Clarinda Raymond, an expert on campus security at Towson State University, said a 1990 survey found that 80 percent of crime on college campuses is committed by students. She said disarming guards "may be an experiment worth trying" because "it's not as if the police are there to protect students from outside marauders."

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Agency Profile

Water cops

Officers on unusual beat protect California's drinking water

By Robert C. Cardwell

The state of California is starting the sixth year of a drought, increasing the problems faced by police officers on one of the country's most unusual police beats — protecting the California State Water Project.

The state water project, one of the major engineering accomplishments of the century, consists of 444 miles of concrete-lined, man-made river.

It is also the world's longest and one of the narrowest police beats. The California State Police officers who patrol this beat ensure that water from Northern California reaches the agriculture of California's Great Central Valley and the population centers of Southern California. They know the true meaning of Mark Twain's words, "Whiskey is for drinking, water is for fighting."

The importance of the State Water Project, which stretches from Oroville Lake in Northern California to Perris Lake in Southern California, can't be overestimated. The project supplies up to 100 percent of the domestic water for large urban areas of Southern California and up to 50 percent of the domestic water for Los Angeles.

The California water project, and all domestic water delivery systems, are considered prime targets for sabotage by terrorists or anyone with a grievance. The threat by an individual, or group, to poison or contaminate the source of drinking water is enough to send entire local governments into paroxysms of fear with demands for immediate action.

Criminal activity and vandalism on the water project increase in direct proportion to the scarcity of water. Long years of drought seem to bring out the worst in everyone, resulting in increases in water theft and vandalism.

The safety of any domestic water supply can't be guaranteed no matter how many police officers are on duty. However, police officers on vigilant patrol can significantly reduce the chances of terrorist acts and random vandalism against the water supply system.

Thefts on rise

The theft of water is a serious problem now, but it will only increase if the drought continues. For example, the shepherders of the southern Central Valley have been using the State Water Project for years as their own water trough, by simply throwing a hose into the canal and filling up their water trucks. When they run out of water they return to the canal. The amount of water taken, usually between 6,000 and 8,000 gallons, is so small it doesn't register on the gauges measuring the water as it moves south.

But now, as the sixth year of drought begins, the increasing number of trucks filling up with state water is definitely registering on the gauges. Some days the officers on duty can't keep up with the number of trucks taking water from the State Water Project illegally. Because the District Attorney will only accept a filing if the thief is caught taking water, the officer may have to run from sighting to sighting.

As dry conditions make water more valuable, methods of obtaining it multiply. People living next to the canal may bore through the levee and run pipes into the canal, or wait until night to throw a hose

over the fence into the water.

Some contractors have wrongly promised prospective customers access to the State Water Project for recreational use; others have attempted to build illegally on project property in an effort to get closer to the water.

The water thieves are limited only by their imaginations in the methods they employ to steal a resource becoming increasingly precious in arid parts of Southern California.

Problems of recreational use

The State Water Project, always popular as a recreation area, has seen increasing use over the years, particularly as the drought continues. Its 444 miles encompass 343 of open canal for public fishing, including 18 specially designed access sites.

The Department of Water Resources estimates that 90,000 anglers visit the project each year. Of these, 28,000 use the special fishing sites and 71,000 fish other sections of the project.

The project also encompasses 175 miles of bikeway avenues in the central and southern areas of the waterway. These avenues on the project levee roadways are used by anglers, campers and recrea-

The California State Water Project is one of the world's longest and narrowest police beats, with 444 miles of concrete-lined river.



tional bike riders. Levee roadways are also open to foot traffic, but not to recreational vehicles.

The project's increasing popularity for recreational use has become a major concern for police officers patrolling it. The combination of hot weather and alcohol has caused many drownings. Unsupervised children at play in the water have also slipped on the steep sides of the canal embankment and drowned. The summer months are the worst, with the month of August 1990 setting a record of 19 drownings.

Land and air patrols

Under a contract agreement with the California Department of Water Resources, the California State Police created a separate command to provide police and security services to the State Water Project. The Inland Valley Command accomplishes this with a coordinated air and land patrol force. It uses four-wheel-drive vehicles and short-takeoff and -landing aircraft operating from six field offices along the project, at Oroville, Byron, Los Banos, Bakersfield, Castaic and Pearblossom. The primary mission for the officers is to prevent sabotage and ensure the safety of the public.

The Air Surveillance Program consists of three police pilots who provide air patrol from two airplanes, one based in Fresno and the other in the high desert of Los Angeles County near Pearblossom.

The pilots survey the water project for damage, vandalism, trespassing, accidents, submerged vehicles and victims, illegal dumping, water theft and sabotage. The pilots have also assisted local agencies in locating missing persons, including lost children, by searching from the air.

One of the more dramatic services the pilots provided was maintaining communications between rescue personnel and the rest of the world during the May 1983 Coalinga earthquake. All communications, including radio and telephone, had been disrupted by the earthquake. The pilots circled over the disaster site for several hours, relaying messages until normal communications could be restored.

During the Whittier earthquake of October 1987 the air program also proved its value. It provided the state Office of Emergency Services with an assessment from the air of damage to dams and pipelines in the foothills around Whittier, as well as checking the pipelines, canal liners, dams and buildings on the state water project. The pilots were able to assure public authorities that even 15 after-shocks caused no damage to the water project.

California's water cops are charged with protecting the State Water Project from theft, sabotage and vandalism, as well as helping to prevent recreational accidents. With a drought that is now entering its sixth year, the number of tanker trucks illegally filling from the Water Project is on the rise.





Because divers for the Department of Water Resources were not trained in underwater crime investigations, the State Police formed its own dive team, shown here training in the State Water Project. The divers assist officers at allied agencies investigating crimes, since criminals often use the water project to dispose of stolen vehicles, bodies and other types of evidence.

The work never stops flowing for California's "water cops"

Because the project spans a widely diverse area from the northern California mountains around Oroville and the Oroville dam to the high deserts of Pearblossom and Antelope Valley in the south, police officers use four-wheel-drive vehicles in many areas. These vehicles are marked and are used to patrol areas that would present problems to a normal police sedan, such as access roads and levees on both sides of the project.

One-officer units are the norm. And because the closest backup unit — when available at all — may be up to 40 miles away, a high level of cooperation has developed between the units patrolling the state water project and local law enforcement agencies. Officer safety is stressed in the field. It is not unusual to see a State Police unit and another agency's unit back each other up.

Underwater investigations

For investigating crimes or conducting rescues and recoveries from the waterway, police officers patrolling the State Water Project in the past have relied on divers from allied agencies or supplied by the Department of Water Resources.

But the heavy expense for the allied agencies, plus the fact that the department's divers are not trained in underwater crime scene investigation, left the California State Police with only one choice:



For as far as the eye can see, California's vital "liquid gold" flows southward between its concrete banks.

to train its own divers for underwater crime scene investigations.

The dive team, headquartered at the Los Banos Field Office, handles investigations and recoveries when it is known that a person or vehicle has entered the waterway, or when evidence of a crime has been disposed of there. This team provides a reliable, dependable resource for underwater crime scene investigation.

Diverse assignments

Last year more than 5,000 reports and citations were issued by officers on the state water project. Most of these involved misdemeanors and infractions that ranged from trespassing to fishing violations. However, some of the major investigations included burglary, automobile theft and homicide.

Stolen vehicles and bodies are disposed of in the waterway on a regular basis. The officers routinely assist or work with officers from allied agencies to solve these crimes.

There are no detectives or investigators assigned to the state water project. The assigned officers are generalists trained to do their own follow-up investigations, from initial report to conclusion. Only the most complex cases require the assistance of a detective or specialist from headquarters.

The State Police officers assigned to the water project are few in number and cover a large geographical area. The wide variety of locations, assignments and duties makes this one of the most unusual, interesting and exciting careers in law enforcement.

(Robert C. Cardwell is commander in chief of the California State Police's Inland Valley Command.)

Community policing

Neighborhood safety is too important to be left to police alone

By Jack R. Greene

Community policing and reducing police brutality are two topics not often presented together. Frequently, in fact, they are treated like the oil and vinegar in a salad dressing — mix them up and you get an uneasy alliance, at best.

First of Two Parts

This series of articles is intended to shed some light on why the police and the community find themselves at odds, and what both sides might do to avoid such conflict in the future. This first article will focus on the role communities play in crime control. The next will address a false assumption about the community's role in crime control and offer both a blueprint for change and a call for action.

What community policing can't do

All too often police and the community talk past one another — not to and with each other. Public or community relations programs alone cannot smooth over deep-seated problems confronting American communities and American police. What can help is a mutually respectful dialogue that provides both community and police the opportunity to air neighborhood safety issues.

The word "respectful" is important, for without such mutual respect we cannot have community policing, nor can we secure a meaningful reduction in inappropriate police violence.

Fancy pronouncements and half-hearted programs don't work. They have been tried across America since the mid-1950's and have generally failed, and failed miserably.

In the late 1960's I conducted a police and community relations program in a Model Cities neighborhood, from a storefront office in Worcester, Mass. That program failed for several reasons, the most important reason of which is that the police talked at the community. As I look at today's mini-stations opening in urban America, I hope we can learn from past mistakes, get beyond designing police and community relations programs for glitter and image, and get to the heart of the matter.

So what is the heart of the matter? It's that we are at the threshold of improving neighborhood safety through community policing, while at the same time improving the community's standing in the eyes of police and of government. Both these developments should improve neighborhood safety and increase respect for residents.

The challenge is getting from here to there.

Several months ago, a friend who is a Philadelphia police commander remarked that "the solution to community problems cannot leave the neighborhood with the taillights of the police car." Far from being just another trite public relations slogan, this statement is profound because it recognizes the central role that communities play in crime control. To better understand the promise of community policing for neighborhoods and for the police, we must first recognize that the police are the last line of defense against crime and disorder, not the first. The community is the first.

American crime-control policy has its roots in three major false

Continued on Page 9



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McCauley:

Tight controls needed for 'ninja cop' units

By R. Paul McCauley

Fiscal constraints that require many law enforcement agencies to take undercover cops off the streets for a temporary special unit operation have given rise to a new type of police officer — ninja cops.

"Ninja cops" are federal, state or local law enforcement officers who wear black fatigues or ninja-like uniforms, usually with hoods. They are assigned to a special operations unit and most often are trained and equipped to respond to high-risk tactical/enforcement situations, such as drug raids.

They have come into use because most police departments and law enforcement agencies that have special operations units don't have full-time, dedicated officers assigned to the special units. Instead, undercover officers, from time to time, have to participate in overt operations. Protecting the identity of these undercover officers while they are engaged in overt operations is critical for the officers' well-being and their prolonged usefulness in undercover operations.

The logical solution is to cover the officers' faces, perhaps with a hood. This explains the growth of ninja cops.

A hooded uniform meets the concerns of the officers involved, but how do citizens know if hooded people are really law officers? How do they hold law officers accountable for their actions if they cannot identify the officers?

This article addresses the need for and hazards of the ninja-like uniform, as well as the need for operational control and suggestions for a possible

operational plan.

Need for identification

Recently, the Pennsylvania District Attorney's Association opposed the Attorney General's special operations unit because the officers on one or more occasions wore unmarked black fatigues with hoods covering their faces. News reports said the Attorney General "assured the association that hoods and unmarked uniforms no longer will be used without his approval."

It is time to return to the basics of modern law enforcement. In October 1829, Sir Robert Peel issued the principles of modern law enforcement to the newly created Police of the Metropolis (London), which later became known as Scotland Yard. His ninth principle was that every police officer be given a number.

This principle is the reason police badges are numbered. In the 1960's American police began adding the officer's name tag to the police uniform to better identify police officers and enhance police-community relations.

That principle is applicable today and every ninja cop must be given a number. Public security demands it. Unmarked uniforms with hoods must never be used — all ninja-type police uniforms should be visibly identified with the word "POLICE" (or the agency name) and a large number.

The number is vitally important because it will serve as the primary means for officers, victims and witnesses to identify hooded ninja cops. Because of the speed and the circumstances under which these units work, the little number on a badge is inadequate. It must be large enough that any observer can see it at a reasonable distance.

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(R. Paul McCauley is a criminology professor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.)

Lynch, Blotner:

Failed Zurich test a fatal blow to case for decriminalization

By Gerald W. Lynch and Roberta Blotner

The case for decriminalizing drugs was dealt a mortal blow recently by the decision of Zurich officials to close a park that had been reserved for drug addicts.

As an enlightened and wealthy European nation, Switzerland sought to bring about the benefits claimed for decriminalization: a reduction in crime when the profit motive was eliminated; treatment and health care for addicts who wanted it; a decrease in AIDS by supplying clean syringes and, because the decriminalization would be limited to a non-residential area, insulation of the public from the problem.

The five-year experiment in Zurich has proved all of these assumptions about decriminalization to be false. Crime has increased as addicts and drug dealers from all over Europe have moved in; drug-related deaths doubled from 1990 to 1991. The health care system in Zurich has been overwhelmed, with an average of 12 people resuscitated every day.

The Platzspitz, once a beautiful garden behind the National Museum, is in appalling condition: its plants dead, grass gone, statues marred by graffiti, grounds littered with syringes and other garbage. A central sylvan area used by Zurich's citizens and tourists is no longer inviting.

Zurich's city government has declared the experiment at an end: 10-foot iron fences enclose the park, and the police are dispersing groups of addicts who gather in the area. Hostels that offered cheap accommodations to the 20,000 addicts in the city require proof of city residency. It is a public admission that a well-intentioned social

policy has failed. Amsterdam, another city with a decriminalized drug zone, is grappling with its problems. Britain's early attempt at controlling their heroin problem by permitting the medical community to prescribe the drug to addicts did not produce the social benefits expected.

We are fortunate in the United States that we have not exacerbated our serious drug problem by decriminalizing or legalizing it. I hope the failure of experiments elsewhere will end the debate about whether or not we should decriminalize drugs, so that we can focus our efforts on education, prevention and treatment.

Studies by New York State's Division of Substance Abuse Services show that education works: drug use among students has decreased in recent years as we have stepped up our campaign against drugs in the public schools and the City University. We must allocate funds to treat immediately any addict who requests treatment. We must seize the moment when the addict is first motivated to deal with the addiction; the addict may no longer be motivated a few months later. Finally, we must focus every resource to keep drugs out of our schools, our city, our country.

Let us learn this sober lesson from Zurich about enlightened social policies and then join forces for this three-pronged attack on our drug problem.

(Gerald W. Lynch is president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Roberta Blotner is director of substance abuse prevention programs for the City University of New York. This article is adapted from their letter to the editor of *The New York Times*, where it originally appeared.)

Other Voices

(A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.)

Revolutionary gun control

"Gene McCarthy, in his quest for the presidency in 1992, risks being painted as the Democrats' Harold Stassen. Yet McCarthy continues to have such marvelously good ideas. Such as his view about acceptable gun control under the U.S. Constitution:

"There should be no restrictions, whatsoever, candidate McCarthy insists, with his tongue lightly in cheek, regarding muskets or any firearms actually in use at the time of the adoption of the 2nd Amendment. Only firearms manufactured after 1791 therefore could be regulated.

"That chronological dividing line is in reasonable sync with the constitutional philosophy and doctrine of not going beyond original jurisdiction as championed by such Reagan-Bush Supreme Court judges as Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas."

—*The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal*
March 25, 1992

Parents, not lawmakers, hold answer to bias crime problems

"Last year at this time, 68 bias incidents had been reported by the city's bias-crime unit. This year, the number is 149. Part of the explanation for this horrifying increase may be improved record-keeping in the bias-crime category — but not all of it.

"Passing the bias crime bill would send a clear official message that New York State doesn't take these crimes lightly. Just as important, however, are the lessons learned at home. Those who are taught stereotypes have an easier time accepting hatred of groups. And such hatred too often leads to violence. No legislation can end the teaching of such deadly lessons — but vigilance by dedicated parents can."

—*The New York Daily News*
March 18, 1992

DUI bill: half a loaf better than none

"There is some sentiment among anti-drunk-driving advocates to urge Gov. Zell Miller to veto a license suspension bill if, as expected, the Legislature sends him a watered-down version of what he asked for. That would be a mistake.

"This is definitely a case in which half a loaf is better than none, especially from lawmakers whose civil libertarian streak seems to emerge only when considering DUI legislation.

"Yes, there is a lot not to like in the version of the bill approved by the House. It is unfortunate that concern for the DUI suspects' driving privileges led House members to exempt first-time offenders from having their licenses automatically suspended if they fail or refuse a blood-alcohol test.

"And the deterrent effects of automatic suspension of licenses are lessened by a provision allowing a 20-day temporary permit pending an administrative appeal if the driver requests it.

"Mr. Miller is correct in pressing forward on the slim chance that his original bill can be restored. The law would be stronger and accomplish more if it covered all offenders.

"But the all-or-nothing stance some of the Governor's supporters are urging risks losing the small advance against drunk driving promised by the bill as it now stands. Georgia police would have the authority of officers in 29 other states — to immediately take the licenses from DUI suspects.

"The Governor should veto the bill the Legislature sends him only if he is convinced it represents a setback in the fight to keep DUI offenders off the road. As far as Georgia needs to go on this issue, even a small step forward cannot be passed up."

—*The Atlanta Constitution*
March 28, 1992

Give PhotoCop a chance

"The specters of Big Brother and a malevolently manipulated technology are being raised by those who protest the Batavia police department's installation of a mechanized "PhotoCop" to snare speeders.

"PhotoCop is actually an assembly of two cameras, radar and a computer mounted in a mini-wagon. It records speeders who race by its automatic eyes. It can nab speeders at a pace many times that of a human patrol officer because tickets are recorded automatically and mailed, rather than issued to a halted driver on the spot.

"In setting up the operation, Batavia Police Chief Robert Warner has answered most reasonable concerns about the equipment's use. They include these:

"It's a covert invasion of privacy. The camera gear is housed in a marked police vehicle perched aside the road. The radar apparatus is the same as that used by police — and upheld by courts — nationwide.

"The camera will identify my car and license plate, but I'm not its only driver. The 70-mm. camera that shoots a vehicle's front also captures the driver's face.

"In court, it would be my word against a machine's. At all times that PhotoCop is running, Chief Warner pledges, it will be manned by an officer who will regulate the equipment and attest to evidence.

"It's not a deterrent, because speeders don't know they've been caught till days later. The radar-detected speed is flashed on a large, clearly visible digital display mounted alongside the road.

"It doesn't stop more dangerous drivers, such as drunks. Batavia police have been averaging 60 manhours a week on traffic enforcement, according to Warner. With just half that time devoted to PhotoCop and its far greater capacity to cite speeders, he says, 30 hours a week are freed for other patrol.

"This setup is still an experiment — the system's first use in Illinois and among only a handful installed around the U.S. But Batavia police have good reasons for trying it and good precautions for using it.

"It appears to be an efficient, innovative approach to law enforcement that merits a thorough test."

—*The Chicago Tribune*,
March 24, 1992

Grief, concern and a message

"A group of Omaha mothers has set a goal that is commendable but hard to achieve. Its members want to help stop the street crime and violence that has killed their sons and daughters. While dealing with their grief, the members look for ways to warn other parents and children. [One] hopes that kids who are involved in gang activities will consider the heartbreak of a family that loses a son or daughter.

"Sadie Bankston founded the organization, which is called the Pulse Support Group. She and other members said they want to inform parents about the signs of involvement in gang activity or street crime. They have faced one of the worst tragedies that can happen to a parent — the death of a child. Now they struggle not only to find hope but also to help others. Their grief, and their concern, conveys a poignant message."

—*Omaha World Herald*
March 27, 1992

Neighborhood safety no job for police alone

Continued from Page 7

assumptions that adversely affect our ability to improve public safety services and reduce criminal violence in the community. Two apply to the police and will be discussed in this article; one applies to the community and will be discussed in part two.

False Assumption #1: Crime is a police problem

Unfortunately, for many years and for many reasons crime has been regarded as the responsibility of the criminal justice system, most particularly of the police. Nothing could be further from the truth. In most instances, police arrive to deal with the crime after it has been committed. The police are organized as an emergency response system, not a preventive treatment system.

Examining the limitation of emergency, short-term responses to long-term crime and delinquency problems means facing the inadequacy of some 600,000 police officers in controlling 280 million American citizens.

Crime and disorder stem from many things, certainly well beyond the control of the criminal justice system and police. In thinking about neighborhood

order. Knowledge of the law and fear of being pursued by the police, convicted by the courts and incarcerated in jail isn't what keeps most people from becoming criminals. What stops them is their investment in their families, their neighborhoods and their community.

Education is much more a "method of first resort" for dealing with crime; so are adequate and humane social welfare, support for families and medical intervention to reduce drug dependency. Each of these interventions acts to support and nurture "law-abidingness" among citizens, as the first line of defense against crime and delinquent behavior.

Under community policing arrangements, police are meant to stress their social empowerment role instead of their social control role. The role of police should be to enable and empower the community to better resist criminal invasion and protect itself. This returns us to the idea that the solution to a community's problems cannot leave the neighborhood with the taillights of the police car.

The source — and solutions — to crime reside within the community. Little that the police or criminal justice system does can change this fact. If we

police and the criminal justice system must seek balance too — between the law, order and civil liberties; between the community's needs, wants and fears; between the resources we as taxpayers are willing to make available to the police, courts and correctional institutions and those for the other social services which affect crime and delinquency.

Overreliance on the criminal justice system can undercut the role of the community and others in addressing crime and delinquency in our neighborhoods. A police officer on every corner may say less about safety than (as in other, more repressive societies) about control and civic repression.

This is not an afterthought. In addressing crime and disorder, neighborhoods must be cautious not to trade order for law. An orderly community with a lawless police is not our intent. Neither do we intend to have a disorderly community, where disputes over legality obscure serious neighborhood problems. Our system of government requires both law and order.

Recognizing that neighborhoods have a legitimate place in solving crime problems makes them partners in the crime control process. Communities and their residents are not now considered partners; often they are viewed as things to be controlled or overseen, even despised.

Community-police partnerships provide the first real statement about mutual worth. And the more mutual worth we build in this relationship, the fewer incidents we will see like the Rodney King beating in Los Angeles. Mutual respect is a cornerstone of both community policing and of reducing police brutality in communities across America.

(Jack R. Greene is a professor in the criminal justice department and director of the Center for Public Policy at Temple University. This series was adapted from a speech to the North Carolina Human Relations Commission last September.)

Operational controls for ninja cops

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Operational control

The need for the formal planning of raids and other special operations has been established and accepted in the police community for years. Any operation that conceals the identity of the enforcement operatives elevates the potential for police abuses and misconduct.

This alone clearly makes any such police operation a special operation requiring specialized planning, as well as careful management control, including field supervision, training and post-operational scrutiny.

It is not necessary to prohibit use of hooded ninja uniforms. But police officers, even when hooded, must be identifiable. This can and must be done to maintain the integrity of and community respect for the police.

The solution to this problem has two parts. First, all ninja units must be accompanied by one or more unhooded officers clearly displaying badges and photo identifications. Preferably, the unhooded officer will be the operations supervisor, who will serve the warrants and be responsible for communicating with the suspects, arrestees, witnesses and victims.

Police-citizen communications will be enhanced in a face-to-face, rather than in a face-to-mask encounter.

Second, a special operations roster of enforcement operatives by name and visible uniform identification number should be maintained for each operation.

This roster simply provides the names of all officers participating in the special operation, along with the corresponding number visibly displayed on the uniform.

To maintain operational integrity, this list should be submitted to the judicial officer as a part of the warrant application. If it is inappropriate to provide the judicial officer with the roster at the time of application, it could be submitted prior to the operation's execution.

Of course, at 3 A.M. it may be difficult to do this. An alternative would be to mail it to the judicial officer so the postmark would indicate the roster was prepared and mailed prior to execution of the warrant.

If it is deemed inappropriate to mail the roster, the district attorney, clerk of court or other appropriate office should receive the roster to maintain the ros-

ter's and operation's integrity.

When any officer is identified by the uniform number for any reason, the officer's identity would be determined by the roster. This process would require that a law enforcement agency accept a citizen's identification of the officer by the visible number of the uniform, rather than a personal identification.

The importance of maintaining the integrity of the roster cannot be overstated. Submitting it to a judicial officer before the warrant is executed minimizes the suggestion of police misconduct in the manipulation of the roster.

Such an approach requires understanding on the part of every officer. This understanding is best acquired through legitimate and formal organizational policies, training and supervisory processes.

From this point, ninja operations can follow normal procedures. The officers, individually and collectively as an operational unit, can be identified and are subject to normal departmental investigations, inspections, post-operation evaluations, internal affairs re-

views, discipline, awards, training reviews, employee evaluations, equipment assessments and criminal/civil legal assessments, if appropriate.

If citizens believe or even suspect police are using the hooded ninja-type uniforms in an attempt to hide officers' identity, the consequences could be devastating to the police and to the communities they serve.

Likewise, the police must not believe they can cover their faces and avoid the responsibility of being accountable for their conduct in the field.

Because the potentially volatile consequences of unmarked and hooded enforcement agents are so real, law enforcement must consider the whole problem and its wide range of alternatives.

Today, perhaps more than ever before, the police must develop strategies and tactics that serve both the community and the police. In the vast majority of "tensions" between the police and the community, the police mission — or what the police do — is not at issue. What is at issue is how they do it.

To better understand the promise of community policing for neighborhoods and for the police, we must first recognize that the police are the last line of defense against crime and disorder, not the first. The community is the first.

safety, crime and delinquency, we must blur the distinction between several "social welfare" issues, each of which contributes to the quality of life in neighborhoods and ultimately to reducing criminal behavior.

A neighborhood riddled with crime and delinquency generally has several other problems as well: high unemployment among youth, high drop-out rates from school, medical problems among children, broken families and broken lives. Crime in this neighborhood is the result of many problems, and we must abandon the idea that the neighborhood is the cause of the crime.

Good evidence suggests that crime has a much harder time getting into neighborhoods with positive neighbor relations, public watchfulness and use of streets and parks. The same applies to neighborhoods where there is pride and social opportunity — neighborhoods that give the impression someone cares. The abandoned neighborhood is the home of crime and delinquency.

Seeing crime as a police or criminal justice problem alone ignores the fact that crime is a public education problem, a social welfare problem, a family support problem and a medical (substance abuse) problem.

Perhaps more important is recognizing that criminal law is the "method of last resort" in curbing crime and dis-

are ever to be successful in improving neighborhood safety, we must recognize that the police should not be alone in defining community crime problems or setting the agenda for addressing those problems in neighborhoods.

False Assumption #2: More police, more courts and more jails are the solution to crime.

The idea that adding more police, courts, and jails will reduce crime — the "more is better" argument — is like putting mayonnaise on a sandwich. Even if you like mayonnaise, at some point spreading too much on a sandwich actually ruins it. You can't taste the meat, lettuce and tomato; all you can taste is mayonnaise.

So it is with the criminal justice system. Since additional police have not solved the problems of crime over the past 20 years, there is no reason to believe that more will necessarily reduce crime in the future. The United States has more prisons, and incarcerates people at higher rates than countries like South Africa, Chile and Russia. For all the laws and law-making of the past 25 years, crime has marched on completely impervious to the added mayonnaise of police, courts and correctional institutions.

What makes a sandwich good? The balance between the tastes — the meat, tomato, bread and mayonnaise. The

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Citizen moves to arm themselves worry some

Continued from Page 1
— carrying them illegally.

Atmosphere of fear

Spokane officials are struggling to counteract citizen fears about violent crime. While two recent drive-by shootings by gang members have heightened public perception that Spokane is growing more violent, law enforcement officials said the perception — and the reaction to it — is not warranted by crime statistics.

"There's definitely a perception out there that violent crime is rising," Spokane Police Capt. Roger Bragdon told the *Spokesman-Review*. "The biggest problem we have is keeping it in perspective. In reality, most people are in no more danger than they were last year."

He said much of the increase in violent crime can be attributed to gangs, whose attacks usually are aimed at other gangs, not the average citizen.

One crime victim is taking no chances. Rick Anderson bought a .357 magnum after someone peppered his apartment with bullets while his infant daughter slept. He also has applied for a conceal weapon permit so he can carry a smaller gun.

"I've already decided how I'd feel if I had to shoot someone," he said. "And I'd feel really bad, but if it came down to me or him, then I have no choice."

In addition to the increase in applications for carrying a concealed weapon, Spokane has seen several incidents where crime victims took an active role in fending off or apprehending the perpetrator.

One man staked out the grocery store where he worked after it was burglarized twice in two weeks. When thieves came a third time, he sprayed one with Mace and held the other at gunpoint until police arrived.

Another woman chased burglars she caught leaving her home, following them in her car for five miles at speeds up to 65 miles per hour, even though she had three young children with her. Anne Yost then notified police, who later caught the burglars.

"I think we all have to be more aware" of what's happening around us, she said. "And you can do that without putting yourself in danger."

Police said they worry about citizens like Anderson and Yost. Most of those who buy firearms, they said, aren't experienced in their handling.

"Most people don't ask themselves

the right questions, such as, 'When are you going to use this weapon?'" said Lieut. Robert Van Leuven.

Brockett said guns can't always protect citizens from the types of crime that inspire the most fear. "I don't see how a concealed weapon can stop a bullet from coming through the wall of your house," he said.

Bragdon said citizen involvement in groups such as Crimecheck, a local volunteer organization that assists police, is important. "Only public awareness and education will help us get in front of the violence," he said. But he added that citizens need to be armed with the correct information.

"We have a good community. We're really trying to get the word out, because informed people rarely overreact," he said. "There's an overreaction that, jeez, with the wrong mixture of things, could be tragic."

Reacting to one incident

In the wake of the Alta View incident, Utah's Department of Public Safety has received an average of five times more requests for concealed weapons permits than it did before the attack, and hospitals across the state are grappling with how to handle their

employees' fears.

Although most Utah hospitals ban guns, doctors and nurses said poor security has forced them to seek protection.

"I don't know many of my colleagues who haven't at least called about a permit once they've done a night shift in an emergency room," one surgeon said. "Getting past an unarmed security guard is easier than passing through a turnstile."

"No one has to walk through a metal detector to get in here," said another emergency room surgeon, who showed a reporter the 9mm Glock pistol strapped to his calf. "And I can't depend on my scalpel to stop an addict doped up on

cocaine."

Hospital administrators have begun to respond to doctors' complaints. Some are considering metal detectors and one, Holy Cross, recently put its emergency room and psychiatric staffs through a 40-hour training course on non-violent crisis intervention.

But such measures have not reassured physicians unnerved by the Alta View incident, where a man angry over his wife's tubal ligation killed a maternity ward nurse while an unarmed security guard tried to radio for help.

"From that moment on, every physician began to re-evaluate the relationship with his patients and assess the threat, legal and otherwise," Harris said.

Iowa cities question weapons policies

Continued from Page 1

situations where they will be drinking.

Moyle said the requirement that officers carry guns is necessary in case they must respond while off duty. "As long as the obligation to respond is there," the need for a weapon is also present, he said.

Col. Blaine Goff, chief of the Iowa State Patrol, said officers aren't restricted about when they can carry guns off duty, but are not encouraged to enter bars with their weapons "for obvious reasons."

But Goff said it's inevitable that officers occasionally will carry guns into bars. For example, he said, a trooper might go out for the evening without

intending to drink but change plans after leaving home. "You can't leave the gun on a parking meter 'til you come out."

Woodbury County sheriff's deputies aren't specifically advised about carrying weapons when drinking, according to Chief Deputy Ray Haafke. But, he said, "there's a lot of common sense that goes into it... You're not going to go into a bar carrying a weapon."

The state Division of Criminal Investigation reported a similar approach, not addressing the issue in policy but expecting officers to use good judgment when planning to drink, said Assistant Director Tim McDonald.

Federal drug agents report new Thai cartel rivals Colombian rings

Federal drug enforcement agents report that a Bangkok heroin cartel has emerged that is as powerful as the notorious Medellin and Cali cocaine rings in Colombia.

The Thai cartel is suspected of shipping huge quantities of high-grade heroin to the United States, Europe and Australia, and efforts to battle the group are being hampered by corrupt government officials, a shortage of agents who speak Asian languages and other problems, experts report.

Although the Bangkok syndicate is less violent than its Latin American counterparts, allowing it to maintain a lower profile, it is said to provide a steady flow of heroin to Western countries and the Third World.

One Federal agent said the cartel is run by Thai businessmen who are "pillars of the community."

"These are key people," the agent said. "They bring the buyers, product sellers and money suppliers together.

(But) you're not going to find their fingerprints on anything."

Federal officials said their efforts to break the cartel have been frustrated by Thailand's reluctance to crack down on drug trafficking, and they say some of the group's leaders have ties to corrupt officials.

"Let's put it this way," one agent said. "They are running governments."

The Bangkok cartel has made steady progress in taking over a major portion of the heroin market, officials said. Until the 1980's, the industry was dominated by the Sicilian Mafia.

It supplies heroin to many of the estimated 700,000 U.S. addicts and a growing number of recreational users, many of whom mix cocaine and heroin.

Federal agents also complain that the U.S. government has been reluctant to pressure Thai officials to prosecute the low-level cartel leaders nabbed in recent operations.

Drug Enforcement Administration, Customs Service, FBI and Internal Revenue Service agents have made a few large seizures of Bangkok heroin, including almost half a ton of "China white" seized in Oakland last summer.

Another difficulty in prosecuting the cartel has been its ingenious smuggling methods, agents said. Drugs have been hidden in furniture, machinery, porcelain and even the bellies of dead goldfish that were placed among live fish being shipping to the U.S.

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22-23. **Police Associations In Crisis: Police Misconduct vs. Public Image.** Presented by the Police Labor Institute. To be held in Arlington Heights, Ill. Fee: \$195.

27. **Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$95.

27-29. **Asset Forfeiture Training.** Presented by the Investigators Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$595.

27-29. **PR-24 Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. To be held in Bloomington, Ill. Fee: \$295.

27-29. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Appleton, Wis. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

27-29. **The Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by Valencia Community College. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$185.

27-29. **Managing the Marginal Performer.**

Presented by Quantico Group Associates Inc. To be held in Panama City, Fla. Fee: \$285.

28-29. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375.

28-29. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

29. **The Dispatcher's Role In Hazardous Materials Incidents.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$35.

30-June 3. **4th Annual National Juvenile Services Training Institute.** Presented by the National Juvenile Detention Association. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$125.

JUNE

1-2. **Use of Force.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$195.

1-2. **Expert Witness Testimony.** Presented by the National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in New York. Fee: \$450 (NACFE members); \$550 (non-

members).

1-2. **Physical Security Systems Design.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375.

1-3. **Corporate Loss Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$280.

1-3. **Instinctive Firearm Retention & Disarming.** Presented by Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute. To be held in Lindenhurst, N.Y.

1-5. **Forensic Photography Workshop.** Presented by the Dade County Medical Examiner Department. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$695.

1-5. **Basic Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.

1-5. **Basic Police Motorcycle Operation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$750.

1-5. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

1-5. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

1-5. **Introductory TEAM-UP Database Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

1-5. **Investigation & Inspection of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by

the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Marietta, Ga. Fee: \$450.

1-5. **Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Whittier, Calif. Fee: \$595.

1-26. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$525 (SLEI members); \$750 (non-members).

2-4. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.

2-4. **Prevention Programs for Children & Adolescents.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Arlington, Tex. Fee: \$55.

3. **Legal Issues in Police Administration.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$35.

3-4. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375.

3-5. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Green Acres City, Fla. Fee: \$325.

3-5. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Anaheim, Calif. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

3-5. **Advanced Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. To be held in New York. Fee: \$550 (NACFE members);

\$650 (non-members).

4. **OCAT (Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Training) Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. To be held in Lindenhurst, N.Y. Fee: \$195.

5. **Firearms Instructor Course.** Presented by David L. Salmon, Ph.D. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$222.

5. **CASCO Expandable Police Baton Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. To be held in Lindenhurst, N.Y. Fee: \$195.

7-10. **Specializing In Child Sexual Abuse Investigations.** The 36th Annual Training Conference of the International Juvenile Officers' Association. To be held in Waterbury, Conn. Fee: \$125 (IOA member); \$150 (non-member).

8. **OCAT (Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Training) Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. To be held in Ann Arbor, Mich. Fee: \$195.

8-10. **Street Survival '92.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Eugene, Ore. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

8-12. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$365.

8-12. **Organizational Planning.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

8-12. **Advanced Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

For further information

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Gund Hall, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669/70.

Dade County Medical Examiner Department, Forensic Imaging Bureau, 1 Bob Hope Rd., Miami, FL 33136-1133. (305) 545-2469.

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute, Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050. (904) 487-3712.

Florida Criminal Justice Executive Institute, Attn.: Jerry Bahr, Research & Training Specialist, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32303. (904) 488-1340.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30601. 1-800-235-4723.

International Conference of Police Chaplains, Attn.: Chaplain Walton J. Tully, 206 W. Main St., P.O. Box 554, Scio, OH 43988. (614) 945-2955.

International Juvenile Officers' Association, c/o Rudolph D'Ambrosio, Executive Director, 309 Spring Hill Rd., Monroe, CT 06468. (203) 452-1509.

Investigators Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Training Bureau, Attn.: Sgt. Liz Brown, 9601 NW 58th St., Miami, FL 33178. (305) 594-1001.

Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute, 711 N. Wellwood Ave.,

Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, Attn.: Curtis A. Garner, Conference Coordinator, 716 West Ave., Austin, TX 78701. 1-800-245-3321.

National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, 1033 N. Fairfax St., Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 739-0321. Fax: (703) 836-3195.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Juvenile Detention Association, c/o Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475-3127. (606) 622-1497. Fax: (606) 622-6264.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033.

NIS Inc., P.O. Box 1932, North Little Rock, AR 72115. (501) 374-8565. Fax: (501) 374-0843.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn.: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802-1304. (814) 863-3551. Fax: (814) 865-3749.

Police Labor Institute, 603 W. 13th St., Suite 251, Austin, TX 78701. (512) 495-0145.

Quantico Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Court, Dumfries, VA 22026-2460. (703) 221-0189. Fax: (703) 221-3836.

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David L. Salmon, Ph.D., North Harris College, 3310 Candeloak, Spring, TX 77388. (713) 288-9190.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Valencia Community College, Governmental Services Program, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802-3028. (407) 299-5000, ext 3265.

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VOLUME 10/NUMBER 2

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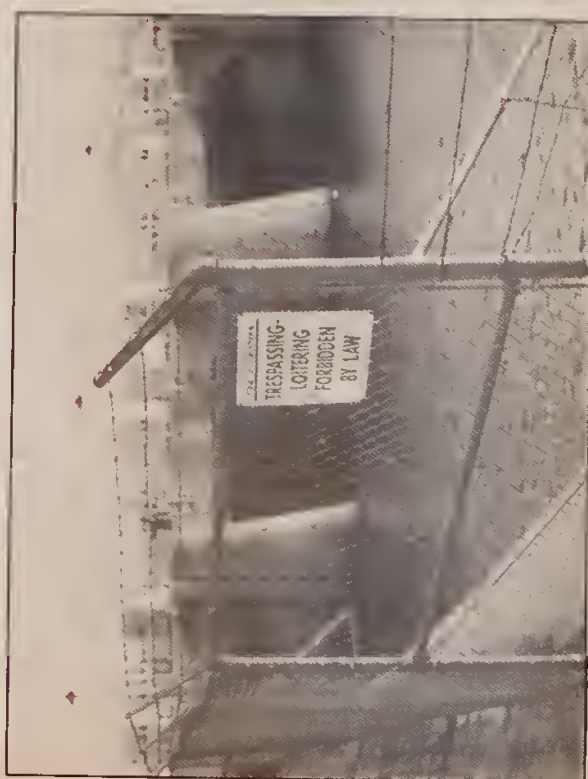
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The first line of defense

against crime is not the police, one veteran police observer suggests, and it's up to community-oriented policing to prove that true. **Page 7.**

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